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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/802,883
Filing Date: March 12, 2001
Appellant(s): RAINER ET AL.

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Thomas J. Pardini, Registration No. 39,411
John W. Fitzpatrick, Registration No. 41,018
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed on March 7, 2006 appealing from the Office action mailed on June 28, 2005.

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(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is incorrect. A correct statement of the status of the claims is as follows:

Claims 1 through 31 have been cancelled.

Claims 32 through 51 are pending.

This appeal involves rejected claims 32 through 44.

Claims 45 through 51 stand withdrawn as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is deficient. 37 CFR 41.37(c)(1)(v) requires the summary of claimed subject matter to include: (1) a concise explanation of the subject matter defined in each of the independent claims involved in the appeal, referring to the specification by page and line number, and to the drawing, if any, by reference characters and (2) for each independent claim involved in the appeal and for each dependent claim argued separately, every means plus function and step plus function as permitted by 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph, must be identified and the structure, material, or acts described in the specification as corresponding to each claimed function must be set forth with reference to the specification by page and line number, and to the drawing, if any, by reference characters.

The brief is deficient because the inventive method described in the paragraphs spanning line 9 of page 7 through the last line of page 8 of the Appeal Brief, and also including the second paragraph on page 9 of the Appeal Brief, are *NOT* recited in rejected claims 32 through 44 which are subject to the

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instant appeal. Furthermore, the "air conditioner" as recited in claim 41 is *NOT* described on page 10, lines 4-6, page 11, line 10, page 10, line 4 through page 11, line 14, page 9, lines 1-3, and page 9, lines 6-8 as summarized in the first paragraph on page 9 of the Appeal Brief. Instead, the air handling unit or AHU 9 is described beginning with line 23 on page 9 as including a heat exchange coil 10, which in turn includes separate fluid passages for hot water and refrigerant so as to provide heating and cooling (i.e., "conditioning") of the air passing therethrough. Thus, by applying the common meaning of the term "air conditioner", one can readily understand that the air handling unit or AHU 9 constitutes the "air conditioner" (in whole or at least in part) referred to elsewhere throughout the specification and claims. Last but not least, NONE of the outdoor temperature sensor 5 connected to a control module 3 by control wires 4, the wall display unit WDU 1, the indoor air temperature sensor or thermostat, the an outside air damper 12, duct 11, intake 12a, filter 12d, supply air outlet 9a, air intake 12c, damper relief opening 12b, a program code or a corresponding microprocessor chip in WDU 1, wires 2, 4, 7, and 14 connecting the sensor system to the air delivery system are recited in appealed claims 32 through 44 as such. Instead, the claims broadly recite a sensor system, an air delivery system, a controller operably connected to the sensor system and to the air delivery system, a user interface, a communication link connected to the controller, an air conditioner, and, the air delivery system as including at least one of a vapor compression unit and an evaporative cooling unit, plus the respective intended uses and functions associated with each of these aforementioned claimed elements of the inventive system for using outside ventilation air to maintain indoor comfort and air quality.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

U.S. Patent No. 4,775,944	NAKAMURA	10-1988
"WEBSTER'S II New Riverside	The Riverside Publishing	1994
University Dictionary", page 88.	Company	

(9) Grounds of Rejection***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In

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particular, it appears that the limitation “further comprising an air conditioner” in claim 41 represents a double recitation of the air delivery system already recited in base claim 32, at least in part, since the air delivery system encompasses an air conditioner. Note that the air delivery system as recited in base claim 32 is readable on the air handling unit (AHU) 9 and its associated parts as described in the specification of the instant application, and that the specification furthermore states that the air handling unit or AHU 9 specifically “includes a heat exchange coil 10, which includes separate fluid passages for hot water and refrigerant, the latter being used for cooling purposes” [page 9, lines 23-24], and is thus configured so as to be capable of conditioning the air passing therethrough. As commonly defined [see page 88 of Webster’s II New Riverside University Dictionary], the term “air conditioner” means “an apparatus for controlling, esp. lowering, the air temperature and humidity of an enclosure”. Thus, the air handling unit or AHU 9 which constitutes at least a part of the air delivery system as recited in base claim 32 *IS* an air conditioner. This apparent deficiency may be overcome by replacing “further comprising an air conditioner” [claim 41, line 1] with “wherein the air delivery system comprises an air conditioner” or similar. By making this proposed change, the air delivery system of base claim 32 would be properly narrowed to specifically include the air conditioner that is disclosed as being part thereof by the specification. Note that, as currently claimed, the limitation “further comprising an air conditioner” ADDS a second air conditioner to the one already disclosed by the specification as being part of the air delivery system or air handling unit.

Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being incomplete for omitting essential structural cooperative relationships of elements, such omission amounting to a gap between the necessary structural connections. See MPEP § 2172.01. The omitted structural cooperative relationships is the structural relationship between the controller and the air conditioner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

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The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

As best can be understood in view of the indefiniteness of claim 41, claims 32 through 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Nakamura ('944).

Nakamura ('944) discloses a sensor system including: sensors 1 and 11; an air delivery system including air conditioning apparatus 8; a controller 12 operably connected to both the air conditioning apparatus/air delivery system 8 and to the sensor system including sensors 1 and 11; and, a user interface including an input terminal device 13 and an output terminal device 14. Little or no *patentable* weight is given to purely functional language and optional/conditional limitations in the apparatus claims.

The reference thus reads on the claims.

(10) Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed on March 7, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not found persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that "the recitation of claim 41 further narrows the scope of the recitation of claim 32", the examiner agrees and states that she never objected to claim 41 as being improper for failing to further narrow base claim 32. However, applicant goes on to suggest that since claim 41 properly narrows base claim 32, that claim 41 thus not represent a "double recitation" of the air delivery system of the air delivery system already recited in independent base claim 32. The applicant is respectfully reminded that an indefiniteness rejection of a claim based on the "double recitation" of an element is not the same as an objection to a dependent claim as failing to further narrow a preceding claim and hence applicant's argument regarding the same is not relevant.

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Applicant goes on to state that “claim 32 recites ‘an air delivery system for delivering the outside ventilation air to an interior space’ without specifically reciting that the air delivery system comprises any particular units such as an air conditioner of claim 41 or a vapor compression unit or evaporative cooling unit of claim 44” and that “an air delivery system, such as that recited in independent claim 32 does not expressly or inherently include an air conditioner, as recited in claim 41, the scope of claim 41 is further narrowed by the recitation of the additional feature of the air conditioner”. Again, it is respectfully noted that applicant’s arguments appear to miss the point, since rejected claim 41 does *NOT* recite the air delivery system of claim 32 as further including an air conditioner. Instead, claim 41 recites *the entire inventive system* as further including an air conditioner--above and beyond any air conditioner which is or may be already included as part of the air delivery system as previously recited in base claim 32.

Again, as already explained above in the rejection of claim 41, please note that the air delivery system as recited in base claim 32 is readable on the air handling unit (AHU) 9 and its associated parts as described in the specification of the instant application, and that the specification furthermore states that the air handling unit or AHU 9 specifically “includes a heat exchange coil 10, which includes separate fluid passages for hot water and refrigerant, the latter being used for cooling purposes” [page 9, lines 23-24], and is thus configured so as to be capable of conditioning the air passing therethrough. As commonly defined [see page 88 of Webster’s II New Riverside University Dictionary], the term “air conditioner” means “an apparatus for controlling, esp. lowering, the air temperature and humidity of an enclosure”. Thus, the air handling unit or AHU 9 which constitutes at least a part of the air delivery system as recited in base claim 32 *IS* an air conditioner. This apparent deficiency may be overcome by replacing “further comprising an air conditioner” [claim 41, line 1] with “wherein the air delivery system comprises an air conditioner” or similar. By making this proposed change, the air delivery system of base claim 32 would be properly narrowed to specifically include the air conditioner that is disclosed as being part thereof by the specification. Also please note that, as currently claimed, the limitation “further comprising an air

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conditioner” ADDS a second air conditioner to the one already disclosed by the specification as being part of the air delivery system or air handling unit. Claim 41, as written, is therefore still held to be indefinite due to the double recitation of an air conditioner.

The point of applicant’s additional arguments relating to the recitation of additional features in the form of a “wherein” clause is similarly deemed unclear and irrelevant to the examiner’s rejection of claim 41 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph.

It is hereby noted that applicant has *NOT* presented any arguments relating to the additional rejection of claim 41 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being incomplete for omitting essential structural cooperative relationships of elements. It is therefore understood that applicant has acquiesced on this particular matter.

Absent any clarification, it is not clear to which particular rejections, if any, applicant’s very general arguments relating to the permissibility of having an inventor choosing to be his or her own lexicographer apply.

As a preface to the examiner’s traversal of applicant’s arguments relating to the applicability of the Nakamura reference, applicant is first of all respectfully reminded that claims in a pending application should be given their broadest reasonable interpretation. *In re Pearson*, 181 USPQ 641 (CCPA 1974). The broadest reasonable interpretation of the claims of the instant invention requires, for example, that, since no specific structure is recited in the claims to distinguish the controller of the instant invention from known prior art controllers, that any prior art controller operably connected to a sensor system and an air delivery system be readable on the controller as recited in the claims of the instant invention. Similarly, the broadest reasonable interpretation of the limitation “an air delivery system” requires that this term be readable on any prior art air handling unit or air conditioning system since each of these is inherently an air delivery system.

While the functional language in the claims has most certainly been considered by the examiner,

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the applicant is respectfully reminded that claims directed to apparatus *must be distinguished from the prior art in terms of structure rather than function.* In re Danly, 263 F.2d 844, 847, 120 USPQ 528, 531 (CCPA 1959). Also, [A]pparatus claims cover what a device *is*, not what a device *does*. (Emphasis in original). Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Bausch & Lomb Inc., 909 F.2d 1464, 1469 15 USPQ2d 1525, 1528 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Thus while all limitations in the examined apparatus claims *have* been considered by the examiner, functional limitations not supported by a corresponding recitation of distinguishing structure do not impart patentability to apparatus claims where the prior art anticipates the claimed structural limitations of the apparatus claims. In the instant case, the Nakamura reference anticipates the claimed structural limitations of the apparatus claims and applicant has failed to prove that the prior art apparatus as disclosed by Nakamura does not possess the functional characteristics being relied upon.

In response to applicant's arguments that Nakamura fails to disclose a controller that regulates operation of the air delivery or air conditioning system but rather merely generates messages for the user, the examiner notes that even if this were the total extent of the controller 12 of Nakamura, the messages to the user are a way of regulating the operation of the air delivery system/air conditioning apparatus 8 of Nakamura. Nevertheless, applicant's assertion that the controller 12 of Nakamura is merely a message generator is not found persuasive, especially given the flow charts shown in 2 and 3 of Nakamura, which clearly show the controller of Nakamura as being a complex predictive control system just like the one of the instant inventive apparatus.

In response to applicant's argument that the Nakamura reference fails to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., that a controller which performs a particular function must be programmed or "hard wired" in order to be capable of performing the particular function; that a computer is programmed in a certain new and unobvious way) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification,

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limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicant's arguments relating to the impermissibility of a consumer corresponding to a controller are moot since the examiner has clearly maintained that controller 12 of Nakamura (and *NOT* a consumer) is readable on the controller as recited in the claims of the instant invention.

Applicant's arguments thus fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references.

Applicant's arguments thus also do not comply with 37 CFR 1.111(c) because they do not clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. Further, they do not show how the amendments avoid such references or objections.

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,



**LJILJANA CIRIC
PRIMARY EXAMINER**

Ljiljana (Lil) V. Ciric,

Primary Examiner, GAU 3753

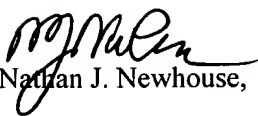
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Conferees:

Stephen Blau, 

Primary Examiner, GAU 3711,

Acting SPE, GAU 3753, at the time of the Pre-Appeal Brief Conference


Nathan J. Newhouse,

SPE, GAU 3727

1. To direct a weapon. 2. To direct one's efforts or purpose <aim at eliminating racism>. 3. To find the answer. 4. The act of aiming. 5. The sighting or line of fire of something aimed. 6. Obs. An object or point aimed at: TARGET. 7. A purpose or intention. 8. Obs. A conjecture.

aim-less (am'lis) *adj.* Lacking direction or purpose. **aim-lessly** *adv.* **aim-lessness** *n.*

ain (an) *adj.* Scot. Own. **ain't** (ant) *nonstandard* 1. Am not. 2. —Used also as a contraction for are not, is not, has not, and have not. *usage:* Even though it would be useful as a contraction for am not and as an alternative form for isn't, aren't, hasn't, and haven't, ain't is still unacceptable in standard usage.

Ainu ('nɒ) *n.* pl. **Ainu** or **-nus**. 1. A member of an aboriginal Caucasian people inhabiting the northernmost islands of Japan. 2. The language of the Ainu.

ai-o-li ('ɔːle) *n.* (Prov. < Lat. *allium* < oli, oil < Lat. *oleum*.) A rich garlic-flavored mayonnaise.

air (ar) *n.* [ME < OFr. < Lat. *aer* < Gk. *aēr*.] 1. a. A colorless, odorless, tasteless gaseous mixture, mainly nitrogen (approx. 78%) and oxygen (approx. 21%) with lesser amounts of other gases, as argon, carbon dioxide, neon, and helium. b. This mixture with varying amounts of moisture, low-altitude pollutants, and particulate matter, enveloping the earth: ATMOSPHERE. c. The air or atmosphere in an enclosure <stale air>. 2. The sky. 3. A breeze. 4. Archaic. Breath.

5. Public utterance <give air to one's outrage>. 6. A characteristic bearing, appearance, or manner <has an air of neglect>. 7. Personal impression: AURA <a house with an air of neglect>. 8. *air*, esp.: a. The soprano or treble part in a harmonized composition. b. A solo with or without accompaniment. 10. Air conditioning. —*vt.* **aired**, **air-ing**, **airs**. 1. To expose to the air: VENTILATE. 2. To give public utterance to. —*in the air*. 1. Prevalent. 2. Being thought out: UNCERTAIN. —*on (or off) the air*. Being (or not being) broadcast on radio or television. —*take the air*. To go outdoors for fresh air. —*up in the air*. 1. Not decided: UNCERTAIN. 2. Excited: agitated. —*walk on air*. To feel elated.

* *syns:* AIR, AMBIANCE, ATMOSPHERE, AURA, FEEL, FEELING, MOOD, SMELL, TONE *n.* *core meaning:* an impression caused by a predominant quality <exuded an air of fear>

air bag *n.* An automotive safety device designed to inflate upon collision and prevent passengers from pitching forward.

air base *n.* A base for military aircraft.

air battery *n.* A rechargeable battery in which current is generated as a result of oxidation of metal.

air bladder *n.* Biol. 1. An air-filled structure near the spinal column in many fishes that functions to maintain buoyancy or in some species as an aid in breathing or hearing. 2. An air-filled saclike structure, as one of the dilated parts of the thallus in some seaweeds.

airboat ('ar'bɒt) *n.* A swamp boat.

airborne ('ar'bɔːn) *adj.* 1. Carried by or through the air <airborne viruses>. 2. Transported in aircraft, as military troops. 3. In flight: FLYING.

air brake *n.* A brake operated by compressed air.

airbrush also **air brush** ('ar'brʊʃ) *n.* An atomizer using compressed air to spray liquids, as paint, on a surface. —*vt.* **-brushed**, **-brush-ing**, **-brush-es**. To spray with an airbrush.

airburst ('ar'bɜːst) *n.* An explosion of a projectile in the atmosphere.

air chamber *n.* 1. An enclosure filled with air for a particular purpose. 2. An air chamber, esp. in a hydraulic system, in which air elastically compresses and expands to regulate the flow of a fluid.

air command *n.* A unit of the U.S. Air Force that is larger than an air force.

air-condition ('ar'kən-dish'ən) *vt.* **-tioned**, **-tion-ing**, **-tions**. To furnish with or ventilate by air conditioning.

air conditioner *n.* An apparatus for controlling, esp. lowering, the temperature and humidity of an enclosure.

air conditioning *n.* 1. The state or condition produced by an air conditioner. 2. A system of air conditioners.

air-cool ('ar'kʊl) *vt.* **-cooled**, **-cool-ing**, **-cools**. 1. To cool (e.g., an engine) by a flow of air. 2. To air-condition.

air corridor *n.* An air route established by international agreement.

air cover *n.* 1. Protective use of military aircraft during ground operations. 2. The aircraft used for air cover.

aircraft ('ar'kræft) *n.* pl. **aircraft**. A machine or device, capable of atmospheric flight, esp. an airplane.

aircraft carrier *n.* A large naval ship with storage and service facilities for aircraft and a long flat deck on which they can take off and land at sea.

aircraftsman ('ar'kræfts'mən) also **aircraft-man** ('kræft'mən) *n.* A noncommissioned member of the British Royal Air Force or the Royal Canadian Air Force.

air cushion *n.* 1. An inflatable cushion. 2. An air spring.

air-cushion ('ar'kʊʃhən) also **air-cushioned** (-ənd) *adj.* Of or relating to a ground-effect machine.

air division *n.* A unit of the U.S. Air Force larger than a wing but smaller than an air force.

air-drome ('ar'drɒm) *n.* 1. An airport. 2. A landing field. 3. A gar for aircraft.

air-drop ('ar'drɒp) *n.* A delivery, as of troops or supplies, by chute from airborne aircraft. —*vt.* & *vi.* **-dropped**, **-drops**. To drop from an airborne aircraft.

air-dry ('ar'dri) *vt.* **-dried**, **-dry-ing**, **-dries**. To dry by exposure to the air. —*adj.* Sufficiently dry so that no moisture will be evaporated by further exposure to air.

Airedale ('ar'dæl) *n.* [After *Airedale*, a valley in Yorkshire, England.] A large terrier of a long-legged breed having a wiry tan coat marked with black.

air embolism *n.* AEROEMBOLISM 1.

air express *n.* A system of transporting packages by air.

airfare ('ar'fær) *n.* The charge for travel by aircraft.

airfield ('ar'fi:ld) *n.* 1. An airport having hard-surfaced runways. 2. A landing strip.

airflow ('ar'fləʊ) *n.* 1. A flow of air. 2. The air currents caused by the motion of a vehicle, as an automobile or aircraft.

airfoil ('ar'fɔɪl) *n.* An aircraft part or surface, as a wing, propeller blade, or rudder, whose shape and orientation control stability, direction, lift, thrust, or propulsion.

air force *n.* 1. The aviation branch of a country's armed forces. 2. A unit of the U.S. Air Force larger than an air division and smaller than an air command.

airframe ('ar'fræm) *n.* An aircraft without its power plant.

air freight *n.* 1. A system of transporting freight by air. 2. The charge for air freight.

air gas *n.* Producer gas.

airglow ('ar'gləʊ) *n.* A low- or middle-latitude, relatively steady, faint photochemical luminescence in the upper atmosphere.

air gun *n.* A gun discharged by compressed air.

airhead ('ar'hɛd) *n.* An area of hostile or enemy-controlled territory secured by paratroops.

air hole *n.* 1. An opening through which gas or air may pass. 2. A hole in the ice, as of a lake. 3. An air pocket.

air hunger *n.* The gasping, deep respiration typical of coma and diabetic acidosis.

airiness ('ar'ɛ-nɪs) *n.* 1. The quality or state of being light or airy. 2. Delicacy, jauntiness.

airing ('ar'ɪŋ) *n.* 1. Exposure to air, as for drying or freshening. 2. Exposure to open air esp. for exercise. 3. Public notice or expression. 4. A radio or television broadcast.

air lane *n.* An established route of travel for aircraft.

air layering *n.* A method of plant propagation in which a twig or shoot attached to the parent plant is wrapped in moist sphagnum moss or polyethylene plastic so that it will form roots and can later be removed and replanted.

airless ('ar'lis) *adj.* 1. Lacking air. 2. Lacking fresh air: STUFFY. 3. Lacking a breeze: STILL. —*air-lessness* *n.*

air letter *n.* 1. An airmail letter. 2. A sheet of airmail paper that can be folded as an envelope with a message inside: AEROGAM.

airlift ('ar'lift) *n.* A system of transporting troops or supplies by air when surface routes are obstructed or inaccessible. —*v.* **-lift-ed**, **-lift-ing**, **-lifts**. —*vt.* To transport by air, as when surface routes are blocked. —*vi.* To transport troops or supplies by air.

airline ('ar'lin) *n.* 1. a. A system for scheduled transport of passengers and freight by air. b. A business organization providing such a system. 2. An air lane. 3. The shortest distance between two geographic points.

airliner ('ar'linər) *n.* A passenger-carrying aircraft operated by an airline.

air lock *n.* 1. An airtight chamber, usu. located between two regions of unequal pressure, in which air pressure can be regulated. 2. A blockage of flow, as in a radiator pipe, caused by trapped air.

airmail ('ar'mæl) *vt.* **-mailed**, **-mail-ing**, **-mails**. To send (e.g., a letter) by air mail. —*adj.* Of, relating to, or for use with air mail.

air mail also **airmail** ('ar'mæl) *n.* 1. The system of conveying mail by aircraft. 2. Mail conveyed by aircraft.

airman ('ar'mən) *n.* 1. An enlisted person in the U.S. Air Force. 2. An enlisted person working with aircraft in the U.S. Navy. 3. An aviator.

airman basic *n.* An enlisted person of the lowest rank in the U.S. Air Force.

airman first class *n.* An enlisted person in the U.S. Air Force ranking above an airman and below a sergeant.

air mass *n.* A large body of air with only small horizontal variations of pressure, temperature, and moisture.

air mattress *n.* An inflatable airtight sack used as a mattress.

Air Medal *n.* A decoration awarded by the U.S. Army, Air Force, or Navy for meritorious airborne conduct.

air mile *n.* A unit of distance in air navigation.

ɪ pat ɪ pay ɪ care ɪ father ɛ pet ɛ be hw which ɪ pt
t de ɪr pier ɒ pot ɒ toe ɒ paw, for ɒ noise ɒ took

ɒ boot ɒu out th
yɒ abuse zh vision

From "Webster's II New Riverside
University Dictionary" The
Riverside Publishing Company,
1994

Application No. 09/802,883
Attachment A